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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 26th June:—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public
Works Dept.
Wednesday, 28th June:—
4 p.m.—Election of a Justice of the Peace
for the Licensing Board.
Saturday, 30th July:—
3.45 p.m.—Third Gynkahane Meeting at the
Race Course, Happy Valley.
Wednesday, 19th July:—
Noon.—The "Parramatta" Steamship Co.
1st.—Final Winding-up Meeting at the
Company's Office.
2.15 p.m.—The "Parramatta" Steamship Co.
1st.—Final Winding-up Meeting at the

The defendant recalled, in answer to Mr. McNeill, he did not intend to file a complaint with the plaintiffs of his intention to publish a circular, because the report was published by them but by the Chinese. The report, being a report on the affairs of a branch, was meaningless if it had one, the only meaning derived was misleading.

In answer to Mr. Rice, the defendant said that besides himself and the

(Continued on next column)

of the North-China Daily were misled. In support of a quoted from a correspondent paper. "The Economist" of the purport of the auditor's report of the bank of China, "We here as satisfactory."

In reply to the court with by corrupt he did not mention the fact that the two officials were bribed. He mentioned that he had been induced, they might have talked over to do it against his knowledge. He agreed that the bank was a strong one, but the government had necessitated its use.

In answer to Mr. McLeod said that his investigation of the bank was in acquaintance with the article. He said that he should not press for it.

After addresses by counsel for the bank, the court was adjourned.

However, telegrams from Chen Szechuan, and Chen Shu-fan, of whom we have reached Peking, expressing satisfaction at General Li Yuan's succeeding to the Presidency, and the loyal support of their respective provinces to the Central Government, which they whole-heartedly offer again. It is believed that Chen Szechuan and Chen Shu-fan will follow suit and their allegiance to the Peking Government in a day or two.

That the purchase of the two former Pacific Mail liners is only a part of larger scheme of expansion is shown by the fact that the capital of the company is to be increased from Y. 13,000,000 to Y. 32,500,000. This decision was reached at a meeting of the principal shareholders at the residence of Mr. Asa H. Thayer, president of the Company. For the present, however, the capital will be increased by only Y. 9,750,000, or enough to build five new freight vessels which are planned for the company's trans-Pacific service.

Owing to the impossibility of getting delivery of supplies in time for the tender for which was accepted two years ago. These supplies were for the extension of the central exchange switchboard and owing to their non-delivery is largely due the concession I have previously mentioned. To enable the company to enter into the work of installing telephones for new subscribers, of which there are ever increasing number, it was decided by your directors to send Mr. Cole, engineer-in-chief, to Japan, America, possibly Europe, to purchase a 3,200 switchboard for the exchange now built, so that delivery may be assured and the work of the company as little delayed as possible. Mr. Cole left St.

F. C. JENKINS
D.S.P.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

A HOUSE, in Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.
14, Des Vaux Road. (811)

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

SENDERS OF TELEGRAMS are hereby notified that from the 1st July, 1916, until further Notice, the Currency Charges for Telegrams will be collected at the Rate of \$0.30 to equal Franc 1.00.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1916. (812)

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG STATION.

CURRENCY CHARGES ON TELEGRAMS.

SENDERS OF TELEGRAMS are hereby notified that from the 1st July, 1916, until further Notice, the Currency Charges for Telegrams will be collected at the Rate of \$0.30 to equal Franc 1.00.

A. B. SØRENSEN,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1916. (813)

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES. LIMITED
(PACIFIC SERVICE).

THE Steamship

"MONTEAGLE"
will be despatched from Hongkong at Noon on **SATURDAY, 1ST JULY.**

for VANCOUVER Via Usual Ports of Call.
Passengers and Baggage must be on Board not later than 10 o'clock Morning of Sailing.
J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1916. (814)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN."
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.**
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1916. (817)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJ.

THE Steamship

"SHIRAZ."
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be loaded at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.**
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1916. (817)

NOTICE.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
(In Liquidation).

CREDITORS are required to send in their Claims against the above to the Under-mentioned, St. George's Building, Canton Road, on or before **FRIDAY, the 24th June, 1916.**
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1916. (787)

NOTICE.

WM. MEYERINK & Co.
H. TIMCKE.

ALL CREDITORS are requested to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before 30th June, 1916.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Vaux Road,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1916. (788)

WANTED.

FOREIGN ASSISTANT for Book Office of Local Shipping Company. Previous experience essential.
For particulars apply to—
"BOOK OFFICE,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1916. (785)

WANTED.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINESE CLERK with a good knowledge of Chinese Character; thorough knowledge of English essential; would be required mainly for translation work.
Apply—
"A. B. C."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1916. (741)

AUCTION

G. B. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **MONDAY, the 26th day of June, 1916, at 3 p.m.,** at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kennedy Town, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurement (Approximate)	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
100	Lot 100, Kennedy Town	As per plan	1,440 (about)	20	1,770

Hongkong, 16th June, 1916. (804)

INTIMATIONS

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCES 1911 AND 1913, and IN THE MATTER OF THE "DEVAWONGSE" STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. (In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 188 of the Companies' Ordinances 1911 that the FINAL WINDING-UP MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Company's Office, 1st floor, No. 20, Des Vaux Road Central, in the Colony of Hongkong, on **WEDNESDAY, 19th day of July, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon,** for the purpose of having the account of the Liquidator showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and property of the Company disposed of laid before such Meeting and hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator.
Dated 16th June, 1916.
NG KAI CHI,
Liquidator. (807)

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCES 1911 AND 1913, and IN THE MATTER OF THE "PHRANG" STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. (In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 188 of the Companies' Ordinances 1911 that the FINAL WINDING-UP MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Company's Office, 1st floor, No. 20, Des Vaux Road Central, in the Colony of Hongkong, on **WEDNESDAY, 19th day of July, 1916, at 12.15 o'clock P.M.,** for the purpose of having the account of the Liquidator showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and property of the Company disposed of laid before such Meeting and hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator.
Dated 16th June, 1916.
NG KAI CHI,
Liquidator. (808)

FOR SALE.

ONE SET VERTICAL MARINE ENGINES, with three cylinders of 15 inches, 24 inches and 40 inches diameter, with Condenser and Pumps, complete. Also three large directing valves, one reducing valve, two discharge valves, one reducing valve safety valves, one steam distributing valve chest with valves, one bulkhead flange for shaft, one main injection valve, and one spare condenser door, all having been formerly used in connection with the above engines. Built in 1904 and been in use only 14 months.
1,983 lbs.—Self-Hardening Steel.
1,577 lbs.—L. A. Turning Steel.
920 lbs.—Oval Chisel Steel.
2,880 lbs.—Round Punching or Turning Steel.
One hundred Kilo Metal Packing.
Open to Offer.
For further particulars, apply to—
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
4, Duddell Street. (811)

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL, THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, STAMEN, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. (818)

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, No. 1, HILLSIDE, TEN PRINCE, No. 1, and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. (819)

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"IDESLEIGH," 6, Bowen Road, for 2 or 3 months from end of July.
Apply to—
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. (803)

TO LET.

"ROCKLANDS," No. 7, Robinson Road, from 1st August, 1916, or earlier.
Apply—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings. (800)

TO LET.

EUROPEAN OFFICES, from 1st July, comprising the First Floor of No. 25, Des Vaux Road Central.
Apply to—
ALEX. ROSS & Co. (796)

TO LET.

GLENSHIEL, 141, PRANK, Partly Furnished if required; suitable for a Mess.
For all details apply to—
"GLENSHIEL,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. (783)

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 129, THE PEAK, from middle July to middle October.
For particulars apply—
No. 9,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. (780)

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without Board. Every convenience.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. (773)

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. (622)

TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co. (872)

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (in Ice House Street).
Apply to—
WILKINSON & GRIST. (891)

TO LET.

RAVENHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 4 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, etc. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HASTON. (890)

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.
For particulars, etc., apply—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD. (865)

TO LET.

From 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. (818)

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. (817)

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Kowloon, Building, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road, Kowloon, with every modern convenience, including English Bath and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Closet System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bedrooms at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Garden Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS, REYNOLDS & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Aldershot Buildings. (806)

INTIMATION

CIGARS

A connoisseur knows that a good Cigar in bad condition is no better than an indifferent Cigar in good condition.

It is therefore of the utmost importance that Cigars should be kept in a specially prepared place which will aid them to mature, and at the same time protect them from the damaging effects of a humid atmosphere such as prevails in this Colony during the Summer Months.

We have recently constructed a Large Drying Room for Cigars which ensures to Customers buying from us Cigars in First Class Condition.

Brand for brand our Cigars, besides being the Cheapest in the Market (as a reference to our Price List will show), are the best.

We keep a varied assortment of Brands of the following Factories always in Stock:—

LA CONSTANCIA.
LA COMMERCIAL.
AQUILA DEL MUNDO.
COMPANIA GENERAL.
LA INSULAR.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 610.

DEATHS.

HUTCHINSON.—At 36, Tongshan Road, Shanghai, on June 12th, **LILLIAN MARY,** age 10 years, dearly beloved daughter of William and Elizabeth Hutchinson.
NICHOLAS.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, **GEORGE D. NICHOLAS,** 3rd Engineer *Kiang Hai,* aged 36 years.
SYMONS.—At Shanghai, on June 13th, **GEORGE TREES SYMONS,** aged 27 years.
TENNANT.—At Worthing, on May 7th, **LOUISE TENNANT,** late of Shanghai.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1916

MILITARISM AND PROGRESS

When Mr. ASQUITH altered the much quoted phrase "We live in stirring times" he did not dream that more stirring times were still ahead—that in the course of the next few years Great Britain was to engage in a war for her very existence, was to have a rebellion in Ireland, and practically to abandon all her most cherished political, social and economic ideals. When Mr. ASQUITH spoke, the idea that Great Britain would adopt at no distant period either a measure of conscription would have been scouted as absurd. Even Lord ROSSINI himself must have felt that he was preaching in the wilderness. Yet to-day it is an accomplished fact, and a fact accomplished with the will and consent of the people. It is true that when Mr. ASQUITH spoke there were probabilities of a civil strife in Ireland, but that those who were at last about to have their wishes granted, that those who had everything to gain and nothing to lose by preserving the peace, should provide the rebels was then inconceivable. Sir ROBERT CAS-

MENT was an apparently faithful Government servant, Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL a politician whose ultimate position was only bounded by his ambitions, Lord KIRCHENER a Pro Consul of the Empire and likely to remain so to the end, and the KAISER an eccentric and rather pompous potentate. Then the tide of Liberal reform was in full swing: the political parties were separated by a gulf which, it seemed, nothing in heaven or earth could span. That Mr. ASQUITH should sit side by side with Mr. ROSSINI; that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, the "little Welsh Attorney," the demagogue should become the ideal hero of his opponents; that the militant suffragists should postpone their militancy, and the labour unions almost forget to strike—all these things and many more were undreamt of when Mr. ASQUITH made his utterance. The opening cannon of the war sounded the knell of progress not only for Great Britain but generally for the human race. We need only go back to the Napoleonic wars to see how deadening to national life and progress is the appeal to arms. It has been said, and with truth, that at no time in history as during the Napoleonic wars and the years following that struggle did the light of liberty sink so low in Great Britain, at no time was reform so dead, at no time were abuses so rampant. The ideas that animated those who hailed the advent of liberty in France were doomed to lie unrealised for half a century, and then to be only taken up under the stress of an agitation which threatened to prove a rebellion. Demands which now seem to us as commonplace of representative government were then looked upon as promptings of the demon of anarchy. The platform of the Chartists, save one principle—universal suffrage—has long ago been adopted; yet the Chartists in their time were looked upon as savages bent on the destruction of the State.

When NAPOLEON died, "and kings crept out again to feel the sun," the long struggle against tyranny had ended in the almost complete effacement of the idea of liberty. NAPOLEON'S revenge was a mighty one. The nations of Europe combined to get him down, but the toll of the war was not the number of dead, not the destruction of property or the dissipation of wealth; it was a deadening of the human faculties against all that made for progress. An organisation of society on a military basis means stagnation, and the condition of Germany is no exception to this rule. People point to the commercial progress made by Germany as an indication that a military rule is not inconsistent with economic progress at least. There were even attempts to show that the people of Germany under a military rule were much better off than the people of England, though an examination of the actual conditions by those who were best able to judge invariably showed that this was not the case. Putting aside the fact that the existence of a large Socialist party in Germany was not exactly evidence that economic conditions were altogether favourable to the people, it is now apparent that Germany's industries were largely founded upon her military necessities in time of war. This is borne out by the fact that German economic writers largely hold the idea that war, or preparation for war, is an important—if not the important—factor in industrial development, which, of course, means that industries are a by-product of military preparedness. Germany's progress in physics and chemistry was a result of her investigations as to "improved" methods of warfare. They were not undertaken to benefit the world, although it would be false to deny that the world has benefited by them; but the use to which they have been put clearly shows their origin, and will, in the end, defeat Germany's aim. To other nations will not be content to see Germany continue her monopoly of the industries she has developed for such a fatal purpose. What Germany has accomplished others can do, and her success in this direction is not likely to continue much beyond the end of the war. Apart from these industries—which, it has always to be remembered, have been developed at the expense of the public purse—the industrial progress of Germany is best summed up in the phrase "Made in Germany." To secure any market for her industries she had to supply goods at the lowest possible price, the idea being that the low price would offset the poor quality. This, however, is an unsound basis on which to establish the commercial prosperity of a country. If we contemplate Germany

from the point of view of intellectual achievement we see, in proportion to the increasing strength of the military grip, a general weakening of the intellectual tone. In the realms of imaginative literature there is now no German of European fame. In the realms of science and philosophy Germany is better represented, but from a negative point of view. WEISMANN is celebrated for a theory of life which is rejected by at least half the scientists of Europe, and HAECKEL for his development of DARWIN'S discoveries to lengths which they cannot reach. There has been much patient research work, much sifting of material, but the intellectual activity has in no case been of the first order. Germany is, indeed, a striking example of the fact that militarism and intellectual progress—or any form of progress—do not go hand in hand.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

The P. and O. str. *Namur*, which left Hongkong on 15th May, arrived at Marseilles on the 16th inst.

The General Officer Commanding will present the United Services Hockey League's Shield to the winning team, the Hongkong Volunteers, at the Soldiers' Club to-morrow evening at 8.30.

A draft for £100 has been sent to the Right Hon. D. Lloyd George, M.P., from the St. David's Society, Shanghai Branch, toward the relief of Welsh wounded and invalided soldiers and sailors.

With reference to Army Order 251 of 1915, it is notified that the outfit allowance of £20 to officers proceeding to India is now extended under the same condition to officers detailed for duty in Hongkong or Singapore.

The second cinematograph performance in aid of War Charities will take place in the Peak Club Theatre on Thursday next, commencing at 9.15 p.m. Tickets (£2 each) may be obtained by members for themselves and friends from the head boy at the Club.

An engagement is announced between Captain Gordon Williams, the Welsh Regiment, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Williams, of 35, Prince's Gardens, London, S.W., and Phyllis, younger daughter of the late Mr. J. Grant-Mackenzie, of Shanghai and Harrow Weald.

The Rev. Fr. P. Gabardi, rector of the Cathedral of the "Immaculate Conception," left for Home (Milan) by the last English mail, s.s. *Nagoya*. He desired to express his regret at not being able to bid farewell personally to his friends here and in Macao, owing to the bad state of his health, and offered his services to all while he was at home. The deck of the *Nagoya* on Saturday was crowded with friends of Fr. Gabardi seeing him off. Amongst them were the Rt. Rev. Bishop Pozzani and the full body of clergy and seminarians.

GIFTS FOR THE WOUNDED.

Six parcels containing socks, shirts, caps and bandages have been despatched to Miss Miller, at the Highland Casualty Clearing Station, France, by the Union Church Ladies' Working Party. The accompanying letter has been received from Miss Miller:—

[copy.]

Highland Casualty Clearing Station, B.E.F., France, 2.5.16.
Dear Mrs. Macdonald, Thank you all so much for the three beautifully done up sacks which arrived in a perfect state yesterday.
The men are always glad of socks and shirts, so you may be very sure they are much appreciated.
The nice little doilies are the very thing for covering the milk in this sultry weather. I am so glad of them. We have a very large camp here, and send our patients down the line and back to duty so frequently that we require a large supply of garments for the poor souls.

I am with officers, and have been kept busy lately. Our young Flying Corps Captain, who came in wounded a few months ago, was killed on Saturday when his machine went on fire. We saw him laid to rest yesterday, beside some other officers, in the little French cemetery not far from here. He is only one of thousands, but one cannot help thinking of his poor mother, so far away from this grave. I am sure you are all as sick of this ghastly war as we are. No doubt you, too, have had to give up a great deal. Please convey our sincere thanks to all who have helped to contribute towards the gifts sent to the troops. I shall try and get some of the men to write and thank you, but cannot guarantee that they will do so.—Believe me, Yours gratefully,
(Signed) E. M. MILLER.

THE WAR.

CZERNOWITZ TAKEN.

BRILLIANT FEATS OF BRUSILOFF'S ARMY.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK ITALIAN LINE FAILS.

CONSIDERABLE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

THE KING AND THE FLEET.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CZERNOWITZ CAPTURED. AN IMPORTANT SUCCESS.

PETROGRAD, June 18th.

After desperate fighting, the Russians occupied Czernowitz.

AUSTRIA ADMITS LOSS OF TOWN.

AMSTERDAM, June 18th.

An Austrian communiqué says:—Yesterday the garrison of the Czernowitz bridgehead were compelled to withdraw before a concentrated fire from the superior enemy. In the night the enemy forced the passage of the Pruth at several points and entered Czernowitz as our troops evacuated it.

HOW THE TOWN WAS TAKEN.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION FROM ENEMY SIDE.

AMSTERDAM, June 18th.

The Berliner Tageblatt gives a graphic description of the scenes at Czernowitz from the enemy side. It says the actual struggle for possession of the town began on Whit-Sunday, and was preceded by a curt Police Proclamation, in which the population were warned that the town would be bombarded that day.

A heart-rending exodus began, endless screams of Christians, Jews, Germans, Rumanians, Poles, and Ruthenians passing through the streets. But the shells were already shrieking overhead.

There were the same scenes on Monday, with the addition of smoke and the glare of fires caused by the shells.

The town Council issued hourly encouraging reports, but on Monday night the intensity of the bombardment made us shudder. On Tuesday the fighting was most desperate. It lulled in the afternoon, but on Wednesday the bombardment was hellish, as if a thousand volcanoes were vomiting fire on the town. Storming columns were now assailing the trenches, the defence of which was very heroic.

BRUSILOFF'S PROGRESS CONTINUES.

DESPITE REPEATED ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

PETROGRAD, June 18th.

A communiqué says:—Despite the enemy's resistance and repeated counter-attacks General Brusiloff's forces continue to progress in various directions.

At four o'clock yesterday afternoon General Letchitsky's troops stormed the Czernowitz bridgehead, on the left bank of the Pruth and occupied Czernowitz after desperate fighting, the forts and bridges being destroyed.

In the fighting for the bridgehead we took over 1,000 prisoners, and captured guns. We are pursuing the enemy, who is retreating towards the Carpathians.

General Kaledine repulsed desperate counter-attacks in the Sty and Stokhod regions, the attackers including Germans brought from the French front. Over 2,000 Austrian and German prisoners were brought in.

General Kaledine has taken prisoner since the 5th inst. 71,000 officers and men, 83 guns, and 238 machine-guns. On the Drina front there has been violent artillery fighting.

JAPAN CONGRATULATES RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, June 18th.

The Tsar has received a telegram from the Emperor of Japan congratulating him on the glorious victory in Galicia.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIANS ADVANCING ON LEMBERG.

A BRILLIANT FEAT.

PETROGRAD, June 18th.

North of Lemberg, the enemy is falling back on the strongly defended Vladimir Volynsk-Sokal line, whither the Germans are speeding reinforcements.

The Russians are now advancing from the north-east in the direction of Lemberg on both sides of the Dubno-Lemberg railway.

The Russians performed a brilliant feat, storming over three miles of formidable enemy positions along the flooded Pliashivka, flanked by a series of ten lakes, and supported by fire from the heights. This operation, in conjunction with the capture of the Rostok Forest, decided the fate of the whole of the Kremenetz region.

The enemy had no option, in order to escape General Sakharoff's claws, but to beat a hasty retreat westwards towards Brody, leaving another section of the Lemberg railway in Russian hands.

The latest reports from Lutsk show that the evacuation developed into a panic-stricken flight. A Russian armoured-car detachment dashed through the enemy lines and reached the heart of Lutsk, adding to the confusion and enabling the Russians to occupy trenches and the town with very small losses.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SEVERAL GERMAN ATTACKS.

REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

PARIS, June 18th.

4.40 p.m.

A communiqué states:—After a most violent bombardment the Germans made several attacks on our new Morthomme positions, but despite the use of liquid fire they were repulsed with serious losses. We entirely maintained our previous gains. A series of enemy attacks north of Thiaumont failed after most sanguinary losses.

A grenade attack on the approaches to Hill 320 was repulsed.

ARTILLERY DUEL AT VERDUN.

MINING ACTIVITY IN ARGONNE.

PARIS, June 18th.

11.40 p.m.

A communiqué states:—The artillery duel on the northern Verdun front has assumed a certain intensity in the region of Hill 304 and the sector north of the village of Thiaumont. There has been no infantry attack. It has been quiet elsewhere, except in Argonne where active mining activity has continued.

We brought down five enemy aeroplanes at Verdun, and two Fokkers east of Bezauges, one being afire. One of our machines was compelled to alight. A French air-squadron bombed enemy depots at Semide, and the railway stations and factories at Thionville, causing two explosions, and also aviation establishments at Etain and Tergnier. Enemy aeroplanes bombed Ponta-Mousson, Nancy and Baccarat, doing insignificant damage.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MUCH AERIAL ACTIVITY.

THIRTY AIR COMBATS.

LONDON, June 18th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states:—There was much flying yesterday owing to the better weather. There was a marked increase in hostile aerial activity. One British machine attacked in the course of a reconnaissance, eight enemy machines, and drove down two in the enemy lines. There were altogether thirty air combats, but no other decisive results. Otherwise, for the last twenty-four hours it has been quiet.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIOLENT ENEMY EFFORTS. TO BREAK ITALIAN LINE.

ROME, June 18th.

A communiqué states that south-west of Asiago the enemy has renewed his violent efforts to break our line, but was always repulsed with the most heavy losses. Between the rivers Frenzela and Marcesina our infantry continues to advance, though impeded by intense artillery fire in wooded country. In the fight on the 16th we took 306 prisoners and twelve machine-guns, in addition to those already reported. There has been no withdrawal of enemy forces on the Italian front, and as our counter-offensive develops it will become more difficult.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WAS THE "FRANKFURT" SUNK?

COPENHAGEN, June 19th.

A Danish smack has brought in the body of an officer from the German cruiser Frankfurt.

[A German newspaper recently admitted that the new cruiser Frankfurt was "damaged" in the Jutland fight.]

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KING VISITS GRAND FLEET. AN INSPIRING ADDRESS.

LONDON, June 18th.

H.M. the King, during a recent visit to the Grand Fleet, addressed representatives of the various units on parade. His Majesty said:—

"You have waited for nearly two years, with most exemplary patience, for an opportunity of engaging the enemy's fleet. I can understand how trying this period has been, and how great the relief when you knew, on May 31st, that the enemy was sighted. Unfavourable weather and approaching darkness prevented a complete result, but you did everything possible in the circumstances. You drove the enemy to his harbours and inflicted the most severe losses. You added another page to the glorious traditions of the British navy. You could not do more. I thank you for your splendid work." The King at the conclusion of his visit sent a message to Admiral Jellicoe in which he said:—"The name of the British navy has never been higher in the eyes of your fellow-countrymen. Good luck and God speed. May your future efforts be blessed with complete success."

LONDON VOLUNTEERS REVIEWED.

LONDON, June 18th.

Field-Marshal Viscount French reviewed at Hyde Park 10,000 London Volunteers over military age, who were recently recognised by the War Office.

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN.

LONDON, June 18th.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Matthew Nathan has returned to the Army.

COLLISION NEAR BIRKEN- HEAD.

LONDON, June 18th.

The liner *Clan Rose*, outward-bound, collided with a coal elevator at Birkenhead. Fire broke out in the forehold, where the cargo was mainly composed of sulphur, but eventually the ship was successfully docked.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TRAGIC END OF VON MOLTKE.

DIES AT MEMORIAL SERVICE TO VON DER GOLTZ.

AMSTERDAM, June 18th.

General Von Moltke (who was, at the outbreak of war, Chief of the Imperial General Staff) died in the afternoon while representing the General Staff at a Memorial Service in honour of the late General Von der Goltz, in the Reichstag.

THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 18th.

The Paris economic conference closed with a series of resolutions which were unanimously passed, and these will be subsequently published.

Laif Crewe, interviewed, said that the decisions reached will be approved alike by Allies and neutrals, and will convince their enemies of the ability of the Allies to definitely end the German dream of economic hegemony.

A Russian delegate to the conference said that the economic union of the Allies had been realised. It would make neutrals understand that both their interests and security forbid alliance with Teutonic nations.

FAR EASTERN PRELATE RESIGNS.

LONDON, June 18th.

The Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak has resigned owing to ill-health.

MEXICO AND AMERICAN INTERVENTION.

WASHINGTON, June 18th.

The Commander-in-Chief on the Mexican border announces that the leader of the Carranza troops at Chihuahua has threatened that any further American movement will be the signal for a Mexican attack.

REMOVAL OF ENEMY SUB- JECTS FROM THE "CHINA."

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S CON- SESSION TO THE U.S.A.

A Memorandum from the British Foreign Secretary to Washington formally accedes to the demands of the United States Government in the case of the steamship *China*. This ship, it will be remembered, was stopped by a British cruiser and 38 Germans, Austrians, and Turks who were on board were removed. The memorandum states that it is the intention of the British Government to release these persons, and expresses regret, but Great Britain reserves its decision so far as the question of principle is involved. The United States contention is that no belligerent has a right forcibly to take persons off a ship which is at the time flying the American flag.

DIDDLING THE GERMANS.

"HUN" BUYS SUGAR FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

The indignation of Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister, against the National Sugar Commission, for employing a German to purchase sugar, expressed in his speech at a meeting called by the British Empire Producers not long ago, is somewhat misplaced. In reality the employment of this so-called German was a remarkably clever piece of strategy.

The sugar had to be purchased in a neutral country, and the National Sugar Commission knew that if they employed one of their regular English agents to accomplish the transaction they would have to compete with buyers representing the German Government, who were equally anxious to secure the sugar. If British and German agents had started to bid against each other the price would have been run up to an exorbitant extent.

The National Sugar Commission were clever enough to foresee this possibility, and the brilliant idea occurred to them of obtaining the services of an agent to act on their behalf. When the time came for purchasing the sugar, the real German agents found that there was, apparently, no British competition. They believed that the German named agent acting for the National Sugar Commission was another agent of the German Government, and consequently did not bid against him.

The astonishment and intense chagrin of the "Huns" is better imagined than described when they found that the sugar had actually been purchased on behalf of the British, and that the British Government had thereby been saved many thousands of pounds.

PRIME MINISTER'S GRIETING TO RUSSIAN VISITORS. NEW ERA OF FRIENDSHIP.

The members of the Russian Duma and Council of the Empire visiting Great Britain were entertained by the Government at dinner at Lancaster House. After the toast of "The King" and "The Emperor of Russia" had been honoured, Mr. Asquith, who was cordially received, said:—

I have now the pleasure of proposing the toast of our guests and of offering a most cordial welcome in the name of His Majesty's Government and of both Houses of Parliament to the distinguished representatives whom we see here of the Council of the Empire and of the Duma. We are particularly glad to have you as our guests on the eve, for such I believe it is, of the 10th anniversary of the first assembling of the Duma. The great fraternity of Parliaments now almost encircles the world, and we have the privilege, perhaps the melancholy privilege, of age to salute you in the birthplace of Parliaments. (Cheers.) I need hardly say with what deep attention, and with what warm participation, we in this country have followed the exploits of the Russian Army on the Eastern front. While awaiting the due moment for decisive action, they keep the enemy's forces constantly on the edge, and seize every opportunity for aggression and the gallant Army of the Caucasus, under the brilliant strategy of the Grand Duke and his Staff, and the dashing lead of his generals, has surmounted almost inconceivable difficulties and hardships in the victorious advance which has already been marked by the capture of Erzerum and Trebizond. (Cheers.) In Persia, too, the Russian forces have completely transformed the situation, which contained elements of grave menace.

We shall offer our visitors, I hope, during their stay amongst us opportunities of forming a judgment on our own contribution to the Allied cause. I may be allowed to say to them that I trust that what they see here may tend to confirm their confidence in the energy and persistence of their Ally. The deeds of our British soldiers at the front call for no emphasis, but there are other sides of our activity which are less conspicuous, and it is these that we shall hope to show to our guests.

The burden borne, and the success achieved, by the Royal Navy (cheers), are nowhere better known or better appreciated than in Russia; and, if I may judge by my own experience, the sight and contact which bring us a sense of the full reality of its power come almost as a surprise to those who have heard and read of its achievements. We hope, also, you may see something of our meritorious shipyard and our munition factories. For we all realize we are members of a common partnership, and that it is the duty, as it is the pride and privilege, of each member of that partnership to contribute to the utmost limits of its opportunities and resources to the common fund and the common object. (Cheers.)

One of the most gratifying results of our alliance is the complete agreement which has been established between the British and Russian Governments in regard to Eastern affairs. (Hear, hear.) I remember, as do many here, the days when in that quarter whether in Europe or in Asia, the interests of two Empires were supposed in both countries to be irreconcilably antagonistic. Our normal attitude to one another was one of sleepless vigilance, and I may almost say sensitive suspicion, and more than once there was a possibility, and even more than a possibility, of an actual rupture of our relations. Those days of misunderstanding are happily over, and whether it be in Turkey or in Persia, or wherever British and Russian interests come into contact with one another, we have arrived at a common policy, which we are both determined loyally and in concert to pursue. And for this purpose, let me add, the accord which has now existed so long and so happily between your illustrious Minister of Foreign Affairs and my friend and colleague, Sir Edward Grey, is of incalculable value. (Hear, hear.)

But it is not merely, I will venture to say it is not mainly, a question of partnership between Governments. It is a question of an ever-growing sense of brotherhood and fellow-feeling between peoples. (Cheers.) And speaking here, if I may for a moment, in the name of the British Parliament, the representatives of the people of the United Kingdom, to you, our guests, who come here as the representatives of the people of Russia, I venture to say each stretches out a hand. We forget, we blot out, all the misunderstandings of the past, and we realize that each can give something and that each can take something from the other, and that in the growing sense of sense which grows, not only month by month and year by year, but day by day of intimacy and unity between the great Russian people and the people of the British Empire, which the common sacrifices of this war have deepened, and I am not going too far when I say consecrated, you see one of the best hopes for the future of mankind. (Cheers.)

We are told from time to time of the not unnatural endeavours which are made by our enemy to weaken the mutual confidence of the Allies, and to detach, now one and now another of the Allied Powers from the rest. Such endeavours are not only, let me say, clumsy in method, but they are foredoomed. (Cheers.) Germany knows for this purpose nobody knows better—that if we are united, and continue to be united, we must conquer. But we know it too, and in this knowledge we shall stand together, however long and however severe the test of our common endurance may be, until we can have beaten to the ground the forces which now withstand us, and we shall begin in peace to rebuild, in concert with one another, the shaken fabric of European civilization. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gourko first responded. He said his colleagues had been eye-witnesses of British activity in reinforcing the glorious Army and its invincible Navy, but this could not and must not be the

(Continued on next column.)

GERMANY'S NECESSITY. VON HINDENBURG'S PURPOSE- LESS ATTACKS.

The Petrograd correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing on May 24th, says:—The Germans maintain such a continuous series of apparently purposeless attacks upon Russia's northern European front as to produce a growing conviction here that the line of the Dvina, at any rate, is not the real objective of anything Germany may be planning for this summer. The neutral Press appears to be freely used by Germany to create an impression that her aim is to force a truce, and that her fleet will co-operate in the coming triumph. *Credat Judeus*. It is held here that the truth lies much nearer to the statement that Germany no longer has any coherent strategic plan for the prolongation of the agony of this war. She has reached the stage where she is reduced to the necessity of patching up by any means nearest to hand those increasingly numerous leaks and gaps in her lines of defence which the rising tide of the Allied forces compel her to effect. Thanks to Russia's splendid work in Asia, Germany, so far from raising the Orient against Europe, is forced to consider whether she can any longer afford to assist the Turks to defend their country from the Russian menace. So far from breaching the outer lines of the defence of gallant France, Germany finds herself subjected to counter-attacks which seem to promise unpleasant consequences.

Germany keeps making attacks exhibiting liveliness all along a front which aggregates in three continents considerably over a couple of thousand miles in length. It is a marvellous performance to those who forget the forty years of preparation in every quarter of the globe. But these attacks have lost their terrors. The soldiers know them for what they are, namely, an active defensive, no longer the onslaughts that lead to victory. Germany has several big stakes still to play for, but the world-conquering confidence is gone, the supplies of men are failing, and the material to patch the gaps must be withdrawn from the defences themselves at the risk of leaving perilously thin places.

SUMMER HEAT IN INDIA.

WHAT CALCUTTA SUFFERED FOR A WHOLE WEEK.

The first few hot days of a new summer are always trying. They come suddenly with little warning and the result is that the most seasoned hand is caught unprepared. Those who have felt the discomfort of the approach of summer may take comfort from the following figures showing what Calcutta residents had to put up with last month. The figures are taken from the *Statesman* of May 31st, which says:—

There were signs on Wednesday afternoon of some relief from the heat wave in which Calcutta has been submerged for eight days. Late in the afternoon the sky was overcast and the temperature became noticeably cooler. The weather report, too, speaks of the move of rain from Assam to Lower Bengal, so the prospects of a change that is greatly needed were bright at the time of going to press.

Wednesday, however, was the eighth successive day on which the temperature well passed the century mark. At noon at Alipore 103.6 degrees was registered, or 8.3 in excess, and the humidity was probably greater than on the other days of the heat wave.

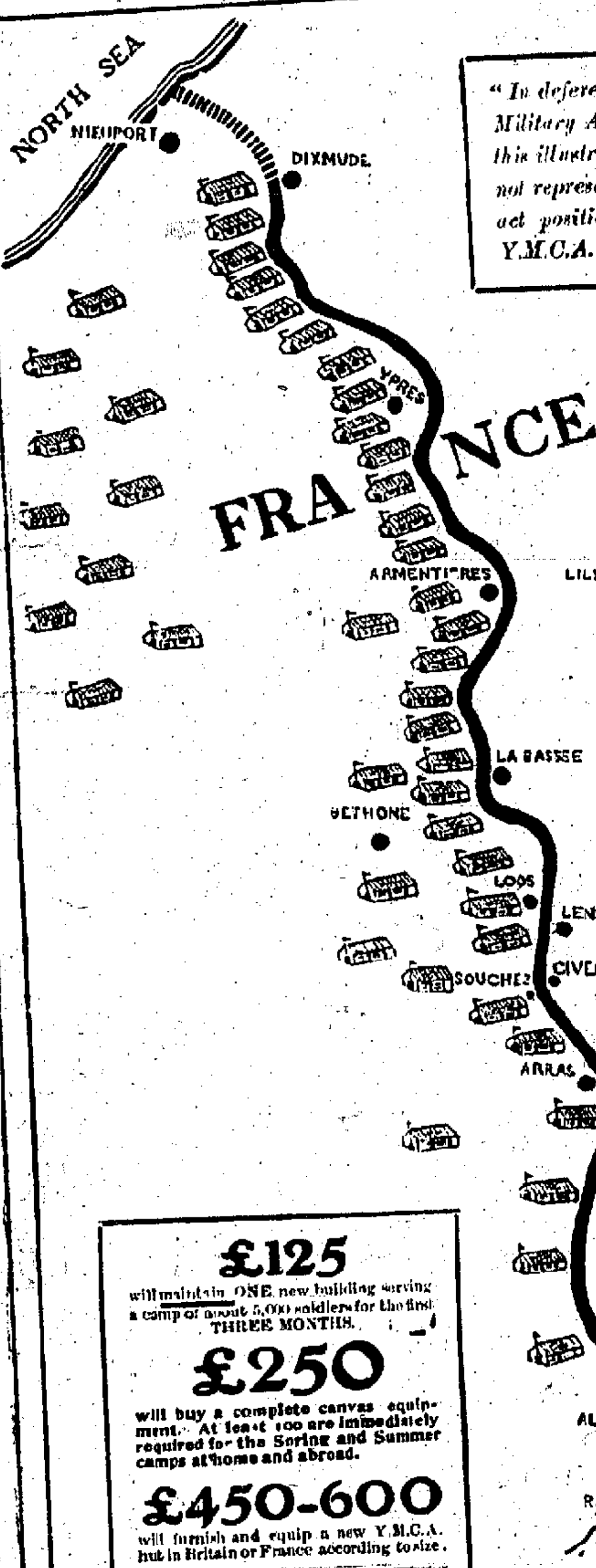
What Calcutta has had to suffer since April 20 can be seen from the following figures:—

	Temp.	Excess.
April 26	102.1	6.7
" 27	104.1	8.7
" 28	105.1	9.6
" 29	105.6	9.7
" 30	105.4	10.6
May 1	103.5	8.9
" 2	104.8	9.8
" 3	104.8	8.8

whole result of their visit. They hoped to see the final disappearance of certain prejudices which until lately had, up to a certain point, divided the two great nations. They appreciated what had fallen from the Prime Minister upon the Eastern question, and they looked forward to a further development of the Entente between the British and Russian Governments into a hearty friendship between the British and Russian peoples. Nations, as well as single persons, must, in order to bring about true and fruitful friendship, thoroughly know each other, and the inevitable result of a better understanding would be true and everlasting amity. (Cheers.)

A MESSAGE FROM THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE. Professor Mihukov also acknowledged the toast. They came, he said, to England representing divergent political views and parties, but they were now united by the sacred bond of national safety and by the necessity of national defence. They represented the policy of a great nation in the greatest crisis of its national life, and nationalities in Russia, as well as political parties, all stood united. Russians were conscious that they were defending themselves against the aggression of modern barbarians, but they were more than ever convinced that they were in the right when they found Great Britain on their side. (Cheers.) They brought this message from the Russian people:—"We wish you to know that we too understand what is at stake. We wish you to be assured that Russia will not surrender, but that the Russian people are ready to fight on to final success. We understand, like you, that nothing but decisive victory can bring about an era of international solidarity. We all feel, indeed, that a whole generation cannot have been sacrificed in vain. We owe it to our dear dead to bring their exertions to fruition, and to attain the great aim for which they willingly gave their lives. Tell the British nation that we Russians are ready to endure, and that, together with you, our Allies, we look forward to a victorious consummation which will mark a deeper stage in the growth of civilized humanity." (Grand cheers.)

Subscriptions may be sent to the "Hongkong Daily Press" Office.



This Line is the Bulwark of England

It is protecting your home. What will you do for the men in the trenches who, at the peril of their lives, are fighting your battles? Already some scores of Y.M.C.A. buildings are making life happier for our men. But thousands of others of our brave troops are "doing without." Shall they continue to "do without" while you can help?

Will you give a new building to-day, or maintain one for a short period?

A Y.M.C.A. Divisional Secretary in France writes:—"We are making the conditions far more comfortable for the men who would have had to spend many hours waiting out in the cold and wet had we not been here. Our room was packed to overflowing with men straight out of the trenches covered with mud, as only men in the trenches can be covered. By the time they had reached here many of them had tramped several miles and were quite exhausted. To find somewhere in which hot drinks and food could be procured in the middle of the night was a haven gladly welcomed; it is surprising where men can sleep when exhausted such as we see them."

Donations should be addressed to Captain R. L. BARCLAY, Y.M.C.A. National Headquarters, 12, Russell Square, London, W.C.

WILL YOU POST THIS TO-DAY?

To CAPT. R. L. BARCLAY, Y.M.C.A. National Headquarters, 12, Russell Square, London, W.C.

I have pleasure in enclosing £..... towards the special work of the Y.M.C.A. for the troops.

Name Address

FIRST STORY OF FALL OF ERZERUM.

GUNS CARRIED PIECEMEAL UP ICEBOUND RIDGES.

Mr. Phillips Price, correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* with the Russian Army in the Caucasus, writes:—

I have just returned from a visit to the fortress of Erzerum, where I have been permitted, with a party of Russian journalists, to visit the scenes of the recent fighting.

Erzerum stands at the source of the Euphrates and Araxes, beneath a low range of rolling hills called the Deverange, which connect at right angles two parallel ranges of mountains. Across the southern range, in the Palan-tepe, passage is only possible along a narrow defile between the Dumludag and the Kargabazar affords the only means of access to Erzerum. On the Dumludag two chains of forts hold the road between east and west, and the city lies beneath it, apparently protected from all frontal attack.

There was no weak spot in the natural defence of Erzerum, except on the assumption that the enemy was ready to attempt the impossible and pierce the range of mountains either to the south or east, transport an army with artillery across rocks and deep snowdrifts at a height of 10,000 ft. in the dead of winter, and so threaten the rear of the forts. And indeed the impossible has been attempted, and not only attempted but accomplished, by the Caucasian army under the command of General Yudenitch. A more brilliant achievement from a military point of view could hardly be imagined, and its value as a demonstration of the methods of taking apparently impregnable fortresses by skillful manœuvres can hardly be overestimated. It also demonstrates that climate and physical difficulties can be overcome if the will of the officers and the capacity for endurance among the men are there. The Russian army has given the world a marvellous exhibition of how the elements of nature can be overcome.

On January 23rd General Yudenitch decided, after having scattered the 11th Turkish Army Corps, to attempt the capture of Erzerum, being previously informed by his scouts and by deserters that the Turks, not thinking the Russians would dare to advance in the depth of winter, had not prepared their line of trenches connecting forts. A weak spot between Forts Chaban Dede and Tafta was thus left, but the Turks, trusting to the inhospitable character of the Karga Bazar range and the terrible wintry weather, imagined they would break through here.

On January 31st a demonstration was made from Hassan Kaleh against the outer Deve-Boyun forts to test the strength of the Turks, who had retired right into the circle of the forts. The next two weeks were occupied in preparations by the Russians, who brought up the heavy guns and field artillery and made their dispositions north and north-east of the Deve-Boyun. The 38th Division was ordered to advance from the east, against the centre chain of forts, to demonstrate on their right, but to deliver the main attack on Forts Dola Gyoze and Chaban Dede, on the extreme left wing. The Turks were to advance from the north through the defiles of the Dumludag against Forts Kara Gyuhek and Tafta, while the 4th Division, whose task was one of extreme difficulty, had to cross the snow-bound ridge of the Karga Bazar at 10,000 feet, and so forge the link in the chain that was to close in on the Chaban Dede fort from the north and the Tafta fort from the south.

In order to carry out this plan the artillery of the 4th Division had to be hauled up the mountain side to positions whence the Turkish lines connecting forts Tafta with Chaban Dede could be shelled. The snow lay six feet deep in drifts, and the rocks were covered with icy sheets. At first the attempt was made to haul the artillery up by hand, but this soon proved impossible. Then each gun was taken to pieces and carried on the shoulders of the men, the wheels, the fittings, and the body of the gun all separate. It was an almost superhuman task, but it was accomplished in twelve days, and by February 10th the preparations for piercing the line of forts in its weakest spot were completed.

The Turkish dispositions were as follows:—The 11th Army Corps, greatly diminished in the retreat, was kept in the rear. The 9th Army Corps held the Deve-Boyun, and the 10th was in the northern sector holding Forts Kara Gyuhek and Tafta.

On February 11th the Russians commenced a general advance. The two northern forts of the outer Deve-Boyun, Chaban Dede and Dolan Gyoze, were attacked by the Elizabet and Bakintsi Regiments respectively. Dolan Gyoze is situated on a little knoll which juts out into the Passan plain, and is as it were the advanced guard of the outer chain. By 3 a.m. on the morning of the 12th Dolan Gyoze was surrounded, but the battalion of Turks holding the fort managed to escape to the Uzun Ahmet Fort, a powerful redoubt that rests on a steep, rocky cliff. At the same time the Turks, advancing from the defiles of the Dumludag, surrounded the advanced fort of Kara Gyuhek. The two outposts were in the hands of the Russians, but the main struggle was yet to come.

On the Karga Bazar heights to the north all through the 20th and 21st and night the 4th Division attacked the Turks across snowfields and scores of rock. The summit of the range was in the hands of the Russians, but the Turks held stubbornly on the snowfields on the west of the summit which connected Forts Chaban Dede with Tafta. Here they had made snow trenches, which were invisible to the naked eye at over 100 yards distance.

On the night of the 12th the right wing of the 38th Division was ordered to attack the Chaban Dede fort, which with Tafta was the key to Erzerum. The Bakintsi, who had taken Dolan Gyoze, now joined the Elizabet and together they advanced from the village of Buynuk to the Passan plain up the rocky valley on the Tui to the towering cliffs in which Chaban Dede rested. It was pitch dark, but the Turks soon got wind of the advance and with their searchlight

from the Uzun Ahmet Fort they swept the Tui defile and discovered the two Russian regiments struggling in the snow. A terrible cross-fire was at once opened upon them both from the Uzun Ahmet and the Chaban Dede. Not hesitating for a moment, the Elizabet pushed right up to the foot of the snowy slopes below the rock foot of the fort stands. Here two outposts of the three advanced Turkish snow trenches were carried. At 3 a.m. they were within 250 yards of the fort and right underneath it. So close were they that the Turkish artillery could not get that the range and fire effectively. But this did not affect the artillery on the Uzun Ahmet, which was making the Elizabet and lines. In two hours the number of Bakintsi lost one-third of their number. At this moment also the 108th Regiment of the 11th Turkish Army Corps, on the heights of Olugli at the head of the Tui defile, began a flanking movement. The right wing of the Elizabet was exposed, and as there were no signs of the 4th Division, whose appearance alone could fill the gap, the position was critical.

The Elizabet and Bakintsi had now to retreat, and it was decided to bring up the Derbentisi Regiment from reserve to take the Turks in flank on the right wing.

At 7 p.m. the advance began. The Derbentisi left their reserve positions and in darkness crossed the Tui Valley at its head, ascended a defile, and reached the snowfields of the Olugli mountain mass. The difficulties of the advance were such that had I not been on the spot a few days after the fighting and seen the tracks of the soldiers in the snow I would not have believed the advance possible. Snow was often five to six feet deep, and I could see how the soldiers, in order to move, had to take off the snow, coats and walk on them. In the snow, they were throwing their forward every three feet to avoid sinking in up to their necks. In this way they advanced painfully all night. The Turks, suspecting nothing, were lying in their snow trenches, their attention being chiefly concentrated on freezing how to prevent themselves from freezing to death. At last the daylight began to break upon this Arctic scene, and through the scuds of snow broken by the icy wind the Turks saw a chain of dark forms slowly closing in on them. They could hardly believe their eyes, for it seemed to them, as it seemed to me as I looked on the scene when it was all over, impossible that a human army with rifles and ammunition could cross such country.

By 5.30 a.m. the Turks saw that their trenches on the Sargikaya were being surrounded from the north-west and east, and only a narrow neck of snowy field to the south connected them with the fort Chaban Dede. They hastily left their trenches on the Sargikaya and retreated across the Olugli plateau as fast as the snowdrifts would allow them to the fort. Chaban Dede was now surrounded on the north and east, but the retreat of the Turkish garrison was not cut off to the south and west, and the Turks, with characteristic bravery and stubbornness, continued to pour out a deadly cross-fire from the Uzun Ahmet and Chaban Dede, as if nothing had happened. The Derbentisi had gained important ground, but they had not yet broken the Turkish cordon that held the forts, nor dare they advance further for fear of becoming separated from their comrades.

What had happened to the Division and the Turkestans? They alone could save the situation by piercing the plateau between Forts Chaban Dede and Tafta and so join up with the Derbentisi on the heights of Olugli. The critical question was whether this herculean task could be performed. The morning of February 14th showed that it could.

During the previous day the 4th Division had been engaged in getting up field artillery to the summit of the Karga Bazar. Again the guns were dismounted and carried to positions whence they could drop shells on the Turks defending the right flank of Fort Tafta.

The Turkestans had also prepared their artillery to sweep the fort from the north. On the morning of February 14th the infantry of the 4th Division descended the west slopes of the Karga Bazar, sliding down the snow of the valley of Tui. From here they pushed north and reached the foot of the Grobovoy mountain range which dominated Fort Tafta. Here the left wing of the Turkish 10th Army was entrenched in the snow. The attack was delivered by the 4th Division from the south and by the Turkestans from the north, and was planned for and actually took place at exactly the same time. Again the Turks, attacked from two sides, were taken by surprise and began to pour down upon them from out of the heavens. It was impossible to conceive that men could be playing on them. Such a thing had never entered their minds. By three o'clock in the afternoon the heights of Kuni Tapa were occupied by the 4th Division.

This left the Turks on the Grobovoy heights half isolated from the main force. In another half-hour the Turkestans appeared on the sky-line, having clambered up the snow slopes from the north, and here on this desolate plateau at this historic moment they greeted their brothers of the 4th Division. The gap in the Russian lines was now filled, the mountains and the snow had been overcome, and now only a question of a few hours and Turks would be overcome too.

Just as this memorable meeting was taking place the Russian artillery observation posts at Kechik observed a great stir in the Turkish lines surrounding Fort Tafta. The staff of the 10th Army Corps knew that the game was up and off to escape being surrounded and cut off, the Turkish evacuation of all the forts in their area. That night also Abdul Kerim Pasha ordered the evacuation of the forts on the Deve-Boyun. Soon the four divisions and the Turkestans were pouring along the Erzerum plain in the hopes of cutting off the Turkish retreat. But here they met with less success. The 4th Division, with orders to advance south, were ten miles ahead of the Turkestans, who had orders to advance west. The delay which this caused before the columns for pursuit were formed gave the Turks a good start. Moreover, their speed in evacuating the forts as soon as the danger of the Russian enveloping movement became clear saved them.

As it was, however, they lost the whole (Continued on next column.)

THE WOMAN "CHIEF."

WHY WE PREFER MEN.

Six typewriters stopped their clicking with a sudden click, six surprised heads were raised in horror, and six exclamations of distinct disapproval were voiced. "What! A woman to take charge of this room when Mr. Clark's called up?" cried one typist. "Well, that's done it!" "She's sure to be a 'tab'." "I'd sooner have old Green, fussy as he is!" said another, frowning down her nose.

"My name's 'Walker' when she appears on the scene," decided the sporting member of the party.

"I'll go and carry live shells in a munition factory sooner than sit here typing under a 'woman!' " emphatically announced fiery little Miss Smith.

"Well, that's spoilt my lunch!" regretfully announced the gourmet of the sextette as she rose to put on her hat.

All agreed that disaster had fallen on their particular office, simply because a woman, instead of a man, was to control six of her own sex.

This is the attitude that the woman managers has always been "up against," and this feeling is going to be very much to the fore during the next few months, when so many women will be holding really responsible posts in the commercial world.

Ask any woman clerk under whom she prefers to work—a man or a woman—and nine hundred and ninety-one out of every thousand will answer, "A man."

Of course there is a reason for the prejudice her own sex shows against a woman superior, and it lies in the fact that few women are able to control others without being officious.

It is one of the failings of women in authority.

Give a business girl an important post "on her own," and no man will beat her in the conscientiousness with which she performs her duties. Give her control over a couple of junior male clerks, and she can keep her dignity excellently and get her orders carried out.

But give the average woman a few of her own sex to command, and all the little failings of woman creep out in a moment. She becomes petty, noting the personal side of incidents more than the business point of view; just because she is a woman she takes note of and magnifies details that a man would either never notice or if he did would smile over. Here is a typical instance:

"Why has Miss Brown given notice?" asked the head of a business house.

"It may be because I spoke to her about the manner in which she does her hair," ventured the manageress of his correspondence department.

"Good Heavens, girl," he roared; "do you think I care how she does her hair so long as she does her work properly?"

"I can't stand going to Miss Evans for instructions," confessed one millinery assistant to another.

"No; always seems as if she's handing out orders to slaves instead of to girls like herself," agreed the other. "She looks at us as if we were beneath contempt, too!"

"A good spice of jealousy in the remarks, probably, but a much larger spice of truth."

"If only you could forget you are a woman you'd make a splendid manageress!" said an hotel proprietor to the lady he was dismissing.

"I'd like you to manage that staff for a month," she retorted bitterly.

"My dear lady," he told her more kindly, "I managed them for five years, and shall soon get them in order again now."

"Just remember next time to concentrate on the business and to cut out any personal likes or dislikes you may have for the girls in your charge. You have broken the law of control by listening to tittle-tattle and unimportant matters, but there you are a woman—forget that and you will be a manageress."

"The prejudice against the woman 'boss' by her own sex is not entirely her fault. Women themselves do not make her position any easier."

"She'll be looking for trouble" is the general impression created among the girls when such an innovation occurs, and they, on their part, are prepared to hand it out to her if necessary.

There is a feeling, too, that advancement in salary and promotion in position are much more difficult when these matters rest with a woman chief.

"She's looking after her own job and naturally she is not going to give us any lifts," is the feeling, and at once the spirit of jealousy and hostility creeps in. The woman in control feels this spirit abroad, and naturally it brings out many of the failings with which she is credited.

All this must stop.

There must be women heads in these days when every fit man is called to the colours, and if we women workers have any sense of patriotism we must keep up our end by supporting the prestige of the woman "boss" without unnecessary friction. Even with our support it is going to be stiff work for her, so many years women have been the underlings in the business world, and the reins do not lie quite easily in the hands to start with. It is certain that there will be mistakes and faults. Every business girl, however, who supports her new woman chief is eventually making her own commercial pathway easier.

But let the woman "boss" give a fair and square deal to those under her, showing no favoritism cutting out all petty femininities, and she will find that the British business girl's sense of fair play will make her a staunch and valuable ally.—Helen M. Love in the *Daily Mail*.

of the 34th Division and one regiment of the 32nd Division, who were taking prisoners at Gez and Kizil Yank respectively. More serious still was the loss of all their artillery and the fortress guns of the Deve-Boyun. The 9th and 10th Army Corps, which lost little in men and rifles, also lost a great part of their field artillery.

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